Numb. 237.

THE South-Carolina Gazette.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

THURSDAY AUGUST 10, 1738.

Mr. *Timothy*,

BEING attacked Right-hand and left, by three ſeveral Adverſaries in your two laſt Gazettes, I hope you'll afford me a Place in your following Ones for my Defence, which I purpoſe to make in due Order and Time. And accordingly the firſt and very groundleſs Attack, being a ſort of *Vindication* of the *Gentlemen* of the *phyſical* Line in *Charleſtown*, from ſome *imaginary* Reflection (ſaid to be contained in my Letter to you of the 17th ult.) on their *Character* and *Judgment*; I pray you to inſert the following Remarks upon it in your next, and am, *&c.*

Pray, Mr *Vindicater*, in what Words have I *exhibited a mean*, or any *Character* at all, of the *Gentlemen* of the *phyſical* Line in this Town? Or in what Words *inſinuated* any thing, either of the *Weakneſs* or Strength of their *Judgment*? I have ſaid indeed, "that Mr. *Mowbrey* was "the firſt Gentleman who commenced the Practice of *In*"*oculation* in this Place;" —and this is true. I have ſaid alſo, "that he ſtood alone in it for ſome Time;" —— but in this, you ſay, my *Information is very falſe*. But why ſo? Why, becauſe within *Four* Days after the Commencement of the Practice, Mr. *Burleigh* inoculated ſeveral *Negroes*. Well then, *Four* Days is not *ſome* Time, but *no* Time! But to wave this. I freely own, that as the Debate, in which that Paſſage fell curſorily from my Pen, related only to *white People* inoculated, Mr. *Burleigh*'s having inoculated ſome *Negroes*, about the Time aſſigned, occurred not to my Memory. And therefore let the Paſſage be corrected thus;—*ſtood alone in it* (as to white People, and excepting a few Negroes ſoon after inoculated by Mr. *Burleigh*) *for ſome Time*; *but* (chiefly) *the happy Succeſs*, &c.

But alas! This is not the Burden of the Matter. I have ſaid alſo, that *the happy Succeſs which attended Mr.* Mowbrey (and I now add Mr. *Burleigh*) *in the Practice, ſoon induced ſome other* Gentlemen *alſo of the Profeſſion to fall into it*. Theſe, I conceive, are the naughty Words! But with the Vindicator's good Leave and Temper, I muſt ſay them again, and ſtand to them: Mean time aſſuring thoſe Gentlemen, that by the Words, I neither did, nor do intend, either to ſay or inſinuate any *Meanneſs* of Character of them, or *Weakneſs* of Judgment in them, in general, nor any one of them in particular. My Sentiments in the Caſe are quite otherwiſe; *viz.* That as this particular of *Inoculation* had not occurred to them in the Courſe of their *own* Practice, they therefore very *prudently* and *honeſtly* declined going into it, 'till they ſaw what Succeſs it might have in the Hands of thoſe to whom it had ſo occurred; and the Moment this appeared ſo happy as it did, they as *prudently* and *honeſtly* alſo went unto the Practice, and doubtleſs with as *happy Succeſs*.

And thus, I hope, this Matter is ſufficiently *mended*, if any ſuch Thing it wanted; but which whether this *Vindicater* has done, otherwiſe than as Tinkers are ſaid to do Kettles, let us now ſee.

He ſays, that *the Succeſs attending Mr* Mowbrey's *Practice was no Inducement to ſome, who have ſince happily purſued the ſame, to fall into it, as this Writer affirms*. On which I ſhall only beg the *Vindicater*'s plain Anſwer to the following plain Queſtions

1. Whether the Body of the ſettled *Practitioners* of this Place, did not decline going into the Practice of *Inoculation*, 'till the Succeſs of it, in the Hands of the above named *Gentlemen*, firſt appeared?

2. Whether on the firſt Appearance of this, moſt of them did not immediately go into it, and as it were in one Day?

3. Whether, had that previous Succeſs proved unfortunate, they would have gone into the Practice at all?

This *Vindicator* alledges, that the *principal Reaſon* why the ſettled Practitioners declined the earlier Practice of *Inoculation*, was their endeavouring firſt to gain ſome Knowledge of the *Genius* of the Small-Pox of *this Year*. I am afraid this *principal Reaſon* will turn out a very ſlippery one! Pray how many ſeveral Years Small-Pox has your *Vindicatorſhip* known in *Carolina*? What Difference of Genius or Method of Cure was obſerved in treating them? And how may *this Years* differ, in theſe Reſpects, from any or all of thoſe *Years*? To talk of the *Genius* of the Small-Pox of *this Year* in *London*, or any other Place where *every* Year it more or leſs prevails, is pertinent and proper; but how it can be ſo now in *Carolina*, where the Diſtemper has not been known to prevail for upwards of 20 Years, and was but t'other Day brought in from *Guinea*, ſurpaſſes the Reach of my *Genius* to conceive. But (2) ſuppoſing the Caſe here the ſame as in *London*, had not the Gentlemen a ſufficient Time and Number of Patients, for diſcovering the *Genius* of the Small-Pox of *this Year*, before *Inoculation* was commenced? And were not 10 or a Dozen Patients as ſufficient for the Purpoſe as 500. (3) Why wait to make this Diſcovery in the natural Way? Is not the artificial as fit for the Purpoſe, as well as attended with far greater Eaſe and Safety to the Patients?

It may be preſumed (ſays this Gentlemen) *that the early Practice of Inoculation has been fatal to many*. We know what Latitude this and the following *Probabilities* are calculated for. But may it not be preſumed, and on much better Grounds, that this Preſumption is a mean begging the Queſtion? And that the early Practice inſtead of proving fatal to, ſaved the Lives of many? Lay your Hand on your Heart, Mr. *Vindicater*, and ſay;—was there the leaſt *Hurry* or *Multiplicity* of Buſineſs, 'till the Body of the *Profeſſion* went into the Practice? And did not the Whole of theſe ſucceed, or ariſe afterwards, and not before? I inſinuate no Blame; becauſe I think, that ſooner or later the Caſe was unavoidable.

We are dinned with his *Probabilities* of ſtopping the Progreſs of the Diſtemper by *prudent Precautions*. I wiſh he had come out of his Cloud a little, and ſaid what *Precautions* might have done this. Indeed, had *Hoſpitals* been provided at a proper Diſtance from *Charleſtown*, on the *firſt* Appearance of the Diſtemper, and the infected carefully removed thither on the firſt *Symptoms*; or had the Houſes of the firſt Infected been carefully ſhut up, and guard-

deed, might have answered to the Purpose, and we might never, in such Case, have heard a Title either of *early* or *late* Inoculation. But without these! And while the Infection was actually spread into 12 or 15 Families. They in the several Streets of the Place!—Their Houses open and unguarded!—And must such a Number of such untoward Creatures as Negroes, who will risque all Danger to see their sick Friends and Acquaince! In such Case, I say (as it really stood when *Inoculation* commenced) the *Probability* of stopping the Progress of the Distemper by any *other* Means, was just as great, as of the *Vindicator*'s being able to stop the Tide, in either River at *Charlestown*, with his *Thumb*—But to have done.

Pray, good Sir! Who had accused the *Gentlemen* of the Place, of *loving Gain*, or *thrusting themselves into Business*? Or how came you to *thrust* this Matter Head and Shoulders, into your *Vindication*? If it was meant to glance oppositely at any *Stranger* of the *Profession* here, I must think it much beneath the Pen of a *Gentleman*, and what, I dare say, those Gentlemen will disclaim to a Man. And indeed, the whole of your *Vindication* appears to me, so much the Reverse of what it pretends to be, that you had best apply, home your *latin* Scrap.

Scurrantis speciem prabere, professus Amicum.

P S.

Mr. T. As to the very angry Scrap of a Letter, you published, concerning Mr. *Sterland*, all I shall say is, that Mr. *Maitrie*, the Gentleman (of well known Character and Ability) who inoculated him, was, and still is of Opinion, that he was previously infected in the natural Way; and to him I refer. If that Writer be satisfied with his *Manners* and *Logick* in that Part of his Letter, I shall be so too; tho' he must not expect, that I shall be fond of his future Correspondence.

[*Continuation of the Proceedings in Parliament*]

Many Petitions were also presented to the House from many Parts of *England* and *Scotland*, in the Behalf of many Thousands, setting forth the great Discouragements and Difficulties, that the Clothiers, Searge-makers, Weavers, Combers, Dyers, the Manufacturers of Linnen, Thread, Tapes, &c. labour under, as also the Brewers, Victuallers, Cordwainers, Manufacturers of Raw-Silk and Mohair, &c. setting forth the Decay in the several Branches of the said Manufactures, praying the Assistance of Parliament to make Provision against many Frauds and other Discouragements they lye under and meet with. It was *Ordered*, That said Petitions be taken into Consideration.

Mr. *Hooper* reported from the Committee appointed to inspect what Laws were near expiring, and to report their Opinion which of them are fit to be revived and continued, That they are of Opinion, That the *Act for encouraging the Sugar Colonies*, The *Act for encouraging the Growth of Coffee in His Majesty's Plantations*, &c. be revived or continued.

Ordered, That an Address be made to His Majesty, that he will be pleased to order that there be laid before the House a Copy of the Treaty between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, concluded at *Madrid*, *June* 16[illegible].

A Petition was presented to the House in the Behalf of many Thousands imployed in the Manufacture of Linnen Cloth, Incle, Thread, Tape, setting forth, That they labour under great Discouragements by reason of Draw backs allowed on the Exportation of the like Linnen Manufactures, which was Ordered to be taken into Consideration.

March 15 According to Order, Mr. *Oxenford* rendered an Account to the house of the Quantities of Irish Linnen imported into *England* from *Ireland*, from Christmas 1734 to 1737.

An Account of British Linnen exported during that time to Christmas 1736.

An Account of the Quantities of Sugars exported to foreign Parts from Christmas 1715 to Christmas 1737, and the Places to which they have been exported.

Mr *Comptroler* also presented to the House, Copies of the several Applications of His Majesty's Plantations in America, for Warlike Stores, with an Account how far they have been granted.

The Petition of the African Company setting forth, that as there was granted by Parliament last Year, 10,000 *l.* towards Maintenance of the British Forts and Settlements in *Africa*, and that the same has been applyed accordingly; and they pray for further Provision and Assistance in the Premisles. Which Petition was referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Sir *Charles Turner* reported from the Committee of the whole House, the Resolution which they had directed him to report, *viz.*

That the Sum of one Million be granted to His Majesty for redeeming a proportionable part of the Annuity payable to the Bank of *England*, due the 25 *Dec.* 1716.

A Sum not exceeding 3232 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.* be granted to His Majesty to make good the Deficiency of the additional Stamp Duties at Christmas, 1736.

That a Sum not exceeding 30,000 *l.* be granted to His Majesty to be paid to the Bank of *England* for Interest due 8th *Sept.* 1737.

That a Sum not exceeding 8000 *l.* be granted to His Majesty towards settling the Colony of *Georgia*.

That 4000 *l.* be granted towards finishing the Church of *St Peters*, *Westminster*.

That a Sum not exceeding 40,000 *l.* be granted to His Majesty, towards re building His Majesty's Ships of War for the Year 1738.

It was Ordered that leave be given to bring in a Bill to build a Bridge cross the River *Thames*, from *Westminster* to the opposite Shore.

Ordered, That the Deficiency of the Land Tax for the Year 1736, be made good by the Bill for granting an Aid to His Majesty by a Land-Tax to be raised for the Service of the Year 1738.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Shoemakers and Curriers, and other Dealers in Leather be taken into Consideration by the Committee.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give Directions, that there may be laid before this House, an Account of the Proceedings made by the Commissaries, appointed by virtue of the 6th Article of the Treaty of *Seville*, since the 24th of *Feb.* 1734, together with Copies or Extracts of all Letters and Papers relating thereto, and when the said Commission ended.

Ordered, That the Account of the Quantity of Iron imported into *England* from Christmas 1736, from foreign Countries, with the Duties payable thereon, and how much the same amounted to, distinguishing each County, be referred to the Committee, to whom several Petitions relating to the Manufacture of Iron, are referred.

Ordered, That the Account of the Quantity of Iron in Bars, Pigs or Sows imported into *England* from the Plantations, distinguishing each Species, with the Duties payable therein, and how much the same amounted to, from Christmas 1735 to Christmas 1736, distinguishing each Plantation, be referred to the said Committee.

LONDON, *March* 11.

The Report of a Rupture with a neighbouring Power in a short Time likely to break out has so prevailed through the Kingdom in general, that above 300 Sea-Officers have come to Town this Week to solicit their Friends and Patrons for Preferments in the Navy.

Yesterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordships were pleased to order all the Guard Ships to be full man'd and the Officers to repair to their respective Posts forthwith.

We hear that a Squadron of 16 Sail of Men of War will be put in Commission before Lady-Day.

About 25 Pieces of Ordinance are to be transported to *South Carolina* for the Defence of *Georgia*.

March 16. They beat up for Volunteers for the Sea Service, in *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, &c as well as down the River, and the Sailors enter readily, upon a Supposition, as they say, *of having something to do.*

A great Number of Sailors who had entered themselves on board *India* Men, the *Greenland* and other Ships that were bound for a long Voyage, have quitted their respective Ships, in hope that they shall be soon employed to go and redeem their Brother Sailors, who are now Captives at *Cadiz* and other Ports in *Spain*.

We hear that 6 Men of War will be put into Commission on next Week.

BOSTON, *June* 19.

The Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons of Great-Britain, *agreed to by a great Majority.*

THAT it is the Opinion of this Committee that it is the natural and undoubted Right of the Britiſh Subjects, to ſail their Ships on any Part of the Seas of America to and from any Part of His Majeſty's Dominions; and that the Freedom of Navigation and Commerce, which the Subjects of Great-Britain have an undoubted Right to by the Law of Nations, and by Virtue of the Treaties ſubſiſting between the two Crowns of Great-Britain and Spain, have been greatly intercepted by the Spaniards under Pretence altogether groundleſs and unwarrantable.

That before and ſince the Execution of the Treaty of Seville, and the Declaration made by the Crown of Spain purſuant thereto, for the Satisfaction and Security of the Commerce of Great-Britain, many unjuſt Seizures and Captures have been made and great Depredations committed by the Spaniards, attended by many Inſtances of unheard of Cruelty and Barbarity.

That the frequent Application made to the Court of Spain for procuring Juſtice and Satisfaction to His Majeſty's Injured Subjects, for bringing the Offenders to Condign Puniſhment, and for preventing the like Abuſes for the future, have proved Vain and Ineffectual, and the ſeveral Orders and Cedules granted by the King of Spain for Reſtitution and Reparation for the great Loſſes ſuſtained by the unlawful and unreaſonable Seizures and Captures made by the Spaniards, have been diſobey'd by the Spaniſh Governors, or totally eluded or evaded.

All which Violences and Depredations have been carried on to the great Loſs and Damage of the Subjects of Great-Britain Trading to America, and in direct Violation of the Treaties ſubſiſting between the Two Crowns.

That the Houſe be moved that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty to uſe his Royal Endeavours with his Catholick Majeſty, to obtain effectual Relief for his injured Subjects, and to convince the Court of Spain that how deſirous ſoever his Majeſty may be to preſerve a good Correſpondence and Amity between the Two Crowns, (which only can ſubſiſt by a ſtrict Obſervations of their mutual Treaties, and a juſt Regard of the Rights and Privileges belonging to each other.) His Majeſty can no longer ſuffer ſuch conſtant and repeated Inſults and Injuries to be carried on to the Diſhonour of his Crown and to the Ruin of his Trading Subjects.

And to aſſure His Majeſty, that in Caſe his Royal and Friendly Inſtances for procuring Juſtice and for the future Security of that Navigation and Commerce which his People have an undoubted Right to by Treaties and the Law of Nations, ſhall not be able to procure from the Equity and Friendſhip of the King of Spain, ſuch Satisfaction as his Majeſty may expect from a good and faithfull Ally. This Houſe will effectually ſupport His Majeſty, in taking ſuch Meaſures as Honour and Juſtice ſhall make it neceſſary for His Majeſty to purſue.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Newfoundland, to his Friend in Boſton, via New York.

" As to the times at Home, they look'd very dubious " when I left London, which was on the 14th of April laſt, " in relation to a War, for the Merchants Trading to the " Weſt Indies, both from London and Briſtol, have met " and have been to the Parliament Houſe, on Account of " their Suffering ſo much by the Spaniards, and without " Satisfaction it muſt end in a War. There are abundance " of Ships put in Commiſſion, and Preſſing was begun when " we left Poole.

Yeſterday arrived Capt Rouſe from Briſtol, having been out from thence about eleven Weeks; ſeveral Letters that come by him import that there is a great likelihood of War with Spain, that there is no Imbargo, but a great Impreſs in order to put about 30 Sail of His Majeſty's Ships into Commiſſion.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Charleſtown,

Entred Inwards,

Brigt Carolina, Ja: Metland from Barbados.
Sloop Henry, Rich: Cochran Dixon from Traxilla.
—— Gypſee, Nehemiah Dunſcome from Providence.

Entred out,

Sloop Two Brothers, Peter Cannon for N York.

Clear'd for Departure.

Sloop 2 Brothers, Peter Cannon to New-York.
Sloop Franceſs, Benj. Beesck to Philadelphia.

EXPORTED from this PLACE ſince *Nov.* 1, 1737.

Rice 34067 Barrels. Pitch 16588. Tarr 5322. Turpentine 618. Whereof 3982 Barrels of Rice to the Southward of *Cape Finiſterre*.

Choice BARBADOS RUM, very good Clay'd and Muſcovado Sugars, freſh Lime-juice in Pipes, Tierces and Barrels, good middling Bread, and Milk Bisket to be ſold by *Teomans & Eſcott.*

N.B. They have alſo good Negro Cloth, and a Parcel of good European Goods, that will be ſold very cheap, in order to cloſe the Sales.

Brought to Goal in Charleſtown,

July 29. *Tom*, a run away Negro Fellow, taken up at *Cape Creek*, can't tell his Maſter's Name.

Auguſt 7. *Jack*, an elderly Negro Fellow, taken up by a Negro belonging to *Wm Pinckney Eſq;*